

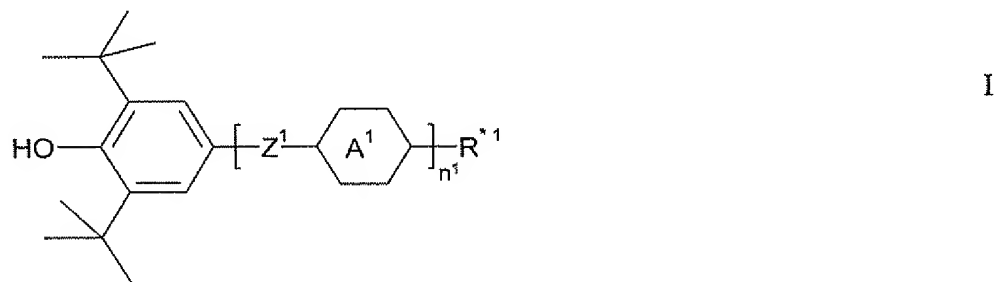
The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, which is capable of inducing a cholesteric phase in a nematic liquid crystal and simultaneously acting as a stabiliser.

2. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, which is capable of acting as a free-radical scavenger.

3. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I



in which

R^{*1} is a chiral radical,

Z^1 is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, $-\text{COO}-$, $-\text{OCO}-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{OCH}_2-$, $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{OCF}_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$, $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CF}-$, $-\text{CF}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CF}_2-$, $-\text{CHF}-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or a single bond,



is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

- (a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally replaced by $-\text{O}-$ and/or $-\text{S}-$,
- (b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,
- (c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N , or
- (d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or

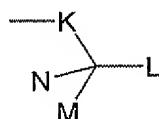
polysubstituted by F atoms, and

n^1 is 1, 2 or 3,

wherein

A)

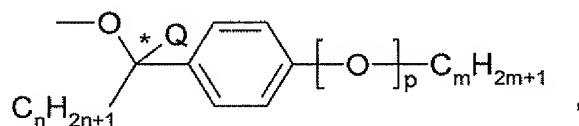
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is

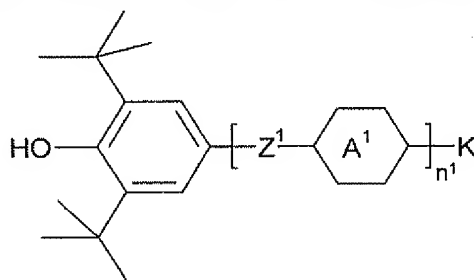


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



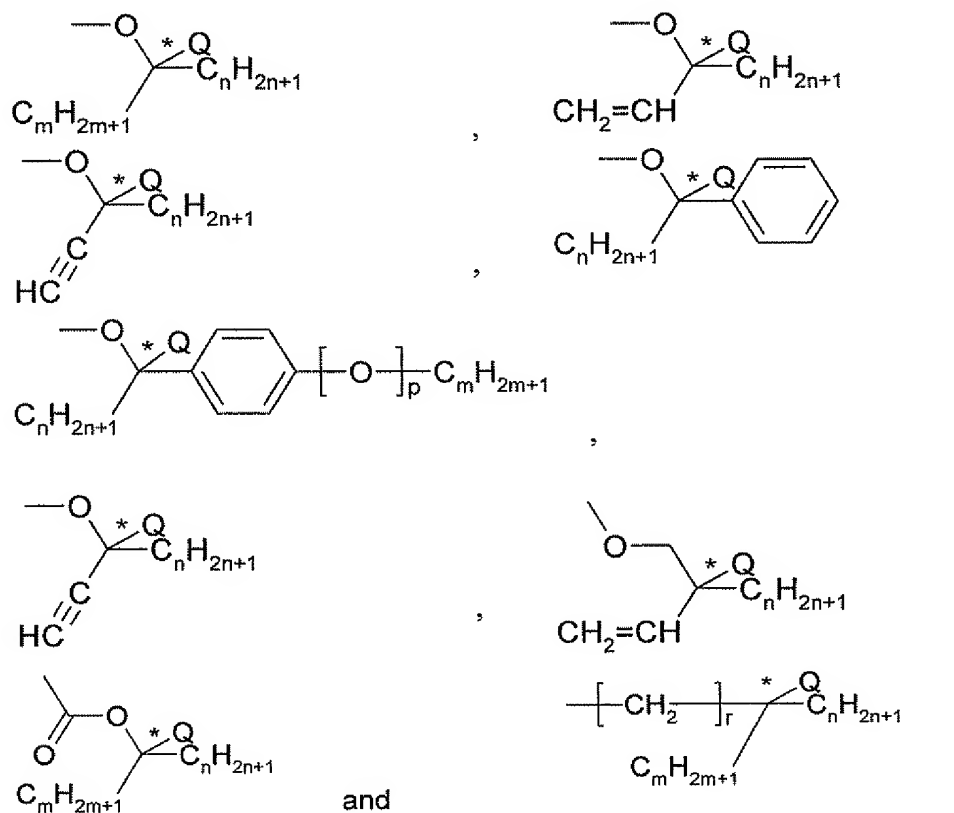
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another

and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

B)

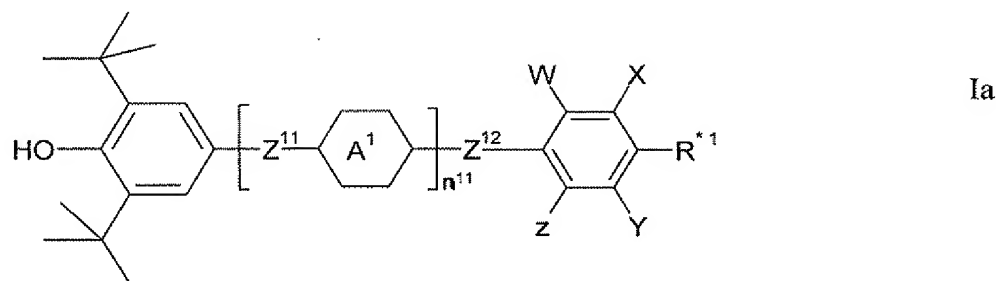
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



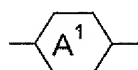
in which

Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula Ia



in which



is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

- (a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH₂ groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,
- (b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,
- (c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or
- (d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene,
piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl,
decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms,

R^{*1} is a chiral radical,

Z¹¹ and Z¹² are, each independently, and in case if Z¹¹ present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH₂O-, -OCH₂-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -(CH₂)₄-, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH₂-, -CF₂-, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,

n¹¹ is 0, 1 or 2,

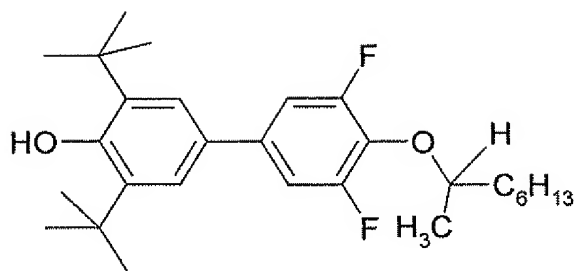
W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, or alkoxy, and

X and Y are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

wherein

A)

the compound of formula Ia is



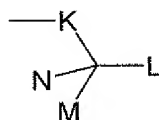
;

or

B)

R^{*1}

is a chiral radical of the following formula



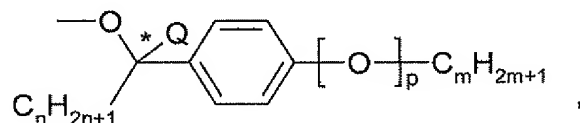
in which

K

is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1}

is



Q

is H or halogen,

n and m

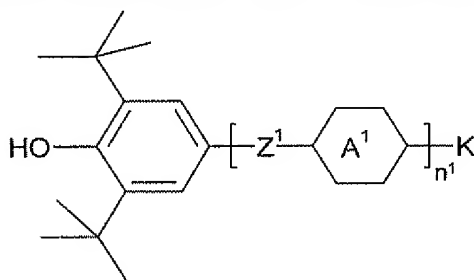
are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p

is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N,

each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



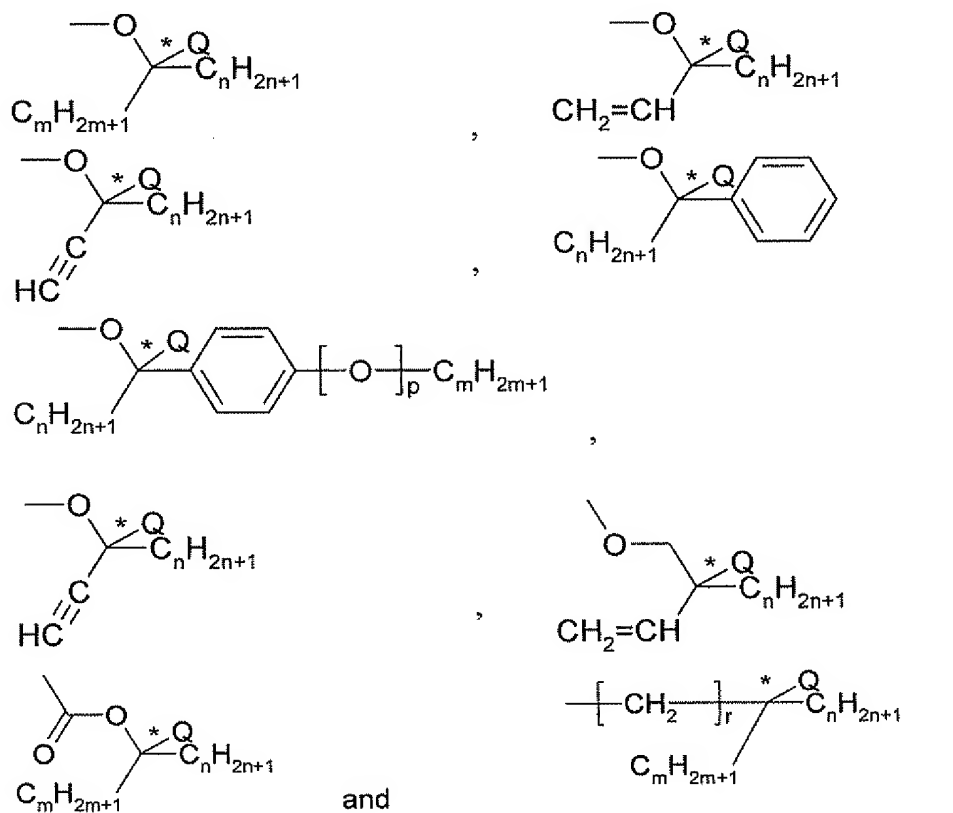
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C

atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-\text{CH}_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$ or $-\text{S}-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

C)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae

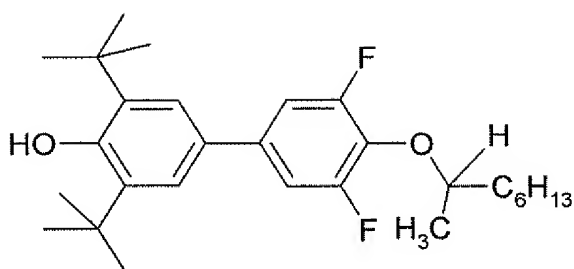


in which

Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4,

and wherein one of the following conditions I, II, III, IV or V must be satisfied

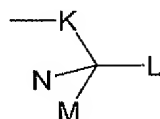
I) wherein the compound is



;

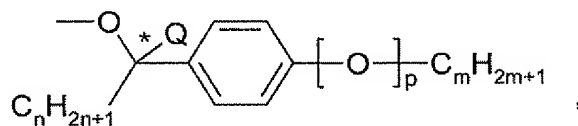
or

- II) wherein
 R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

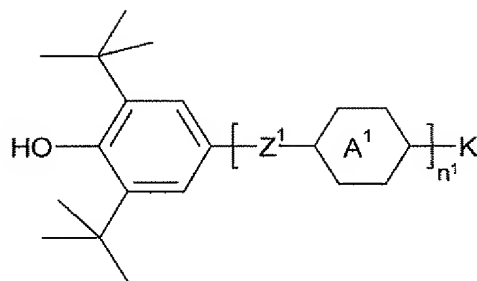


in which

- K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or
- R^{*1} is



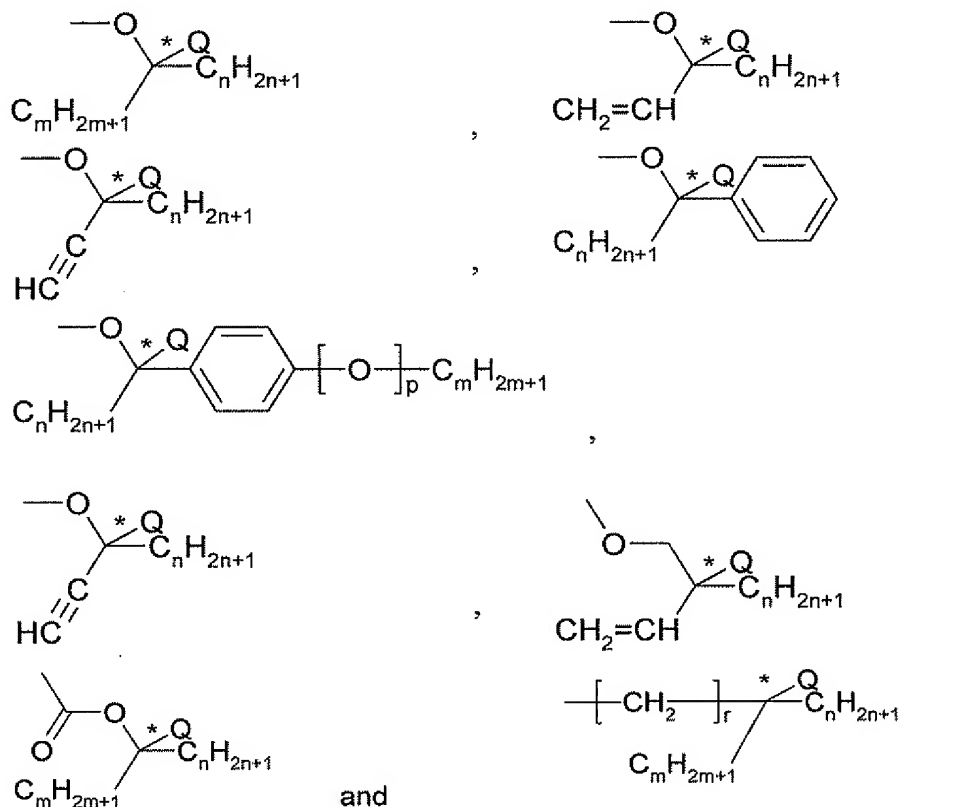
- Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

III) wherein
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

Q is H or halogen,
n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p is 0 or 1, and
r is 0 to 4;

or

IV) wherein

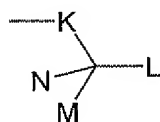
W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F or Cl;

or

V) wherein

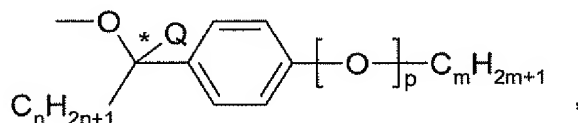
W and Z are both H.

5. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, wherein
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

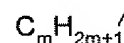
K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or
R^{*1} is



Q is H or halogen,
n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p is 0 or 1, and
L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



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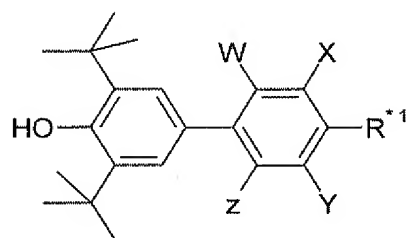
 R^* 

Q

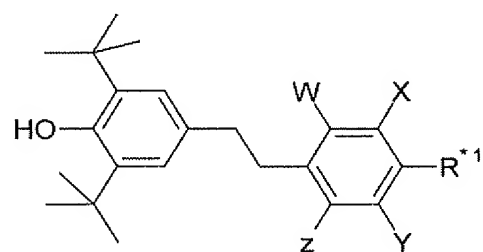
is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

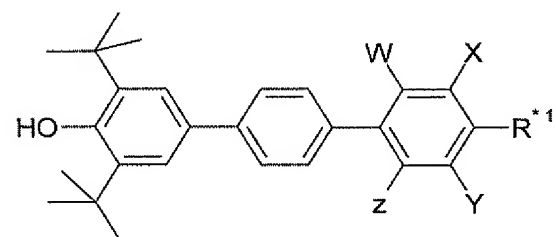
7. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula Ia-2, Ia-3, Ia-4, Ia-5, Ia-6, Ia-7, Ia-8, or Ia-9



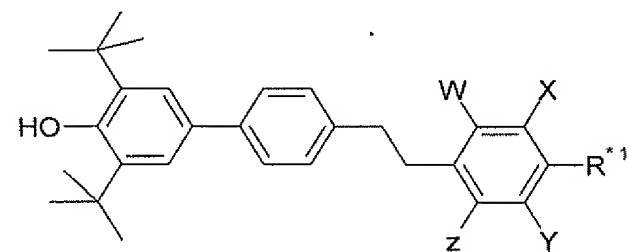
Ia-2



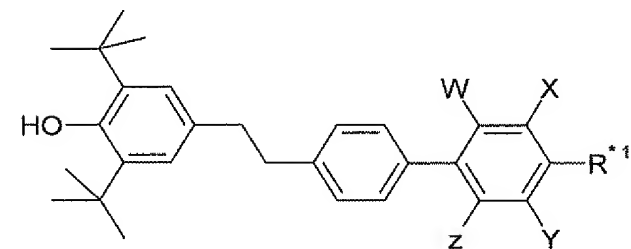
Ia-3



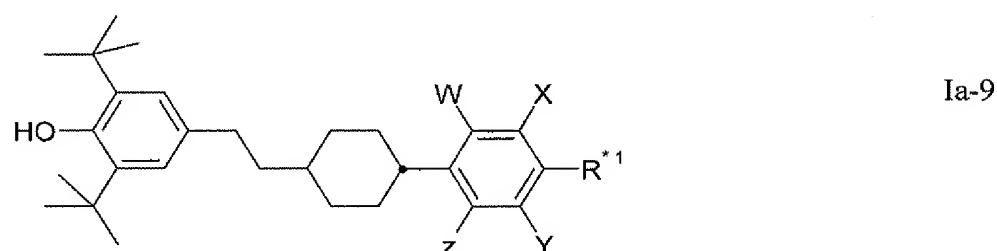
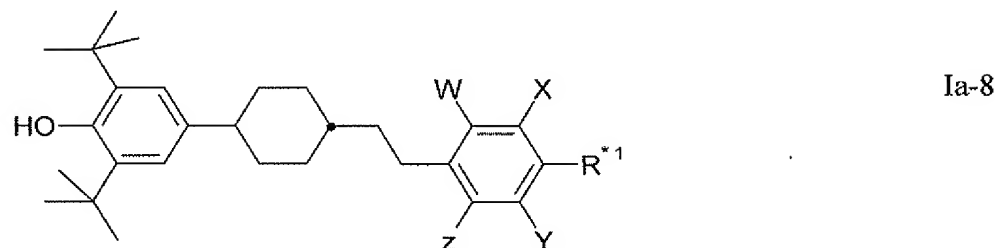
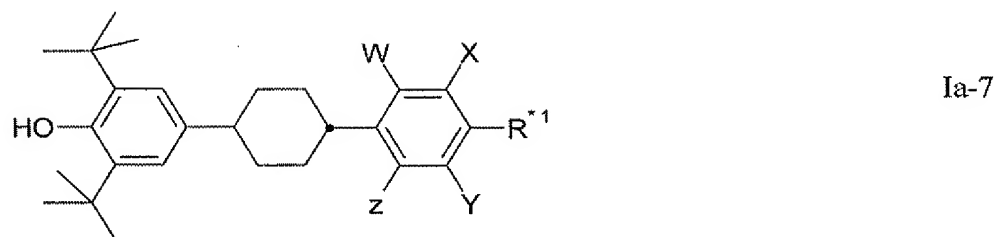
Ia-4



Ia-5



Ia-6



wherein

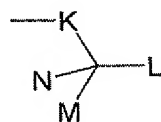
W, X, Y and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

R^{*1} is a chiral radical;

wherein

A)

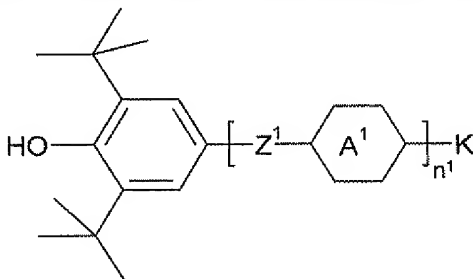
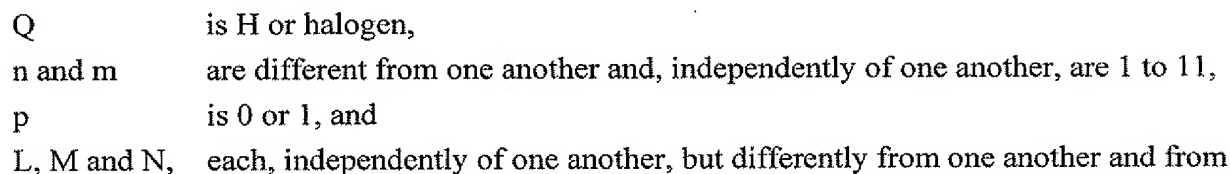
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is

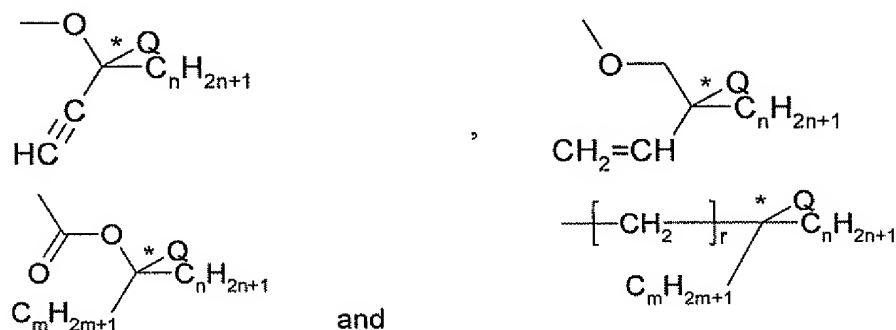


are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

B)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae





in which

Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

8. (Withdrawn) A method of providing a chiral dopant, or a stabiliser, or a chiral dopant and simultaneously a stabiliser to a liquid crystal mixture, comprising adding a compounds according to claim 3 to said liquid crystal mixture.

9. (Previously Presented) A liquid-crystal medium comprising a compound according to Claim 3.

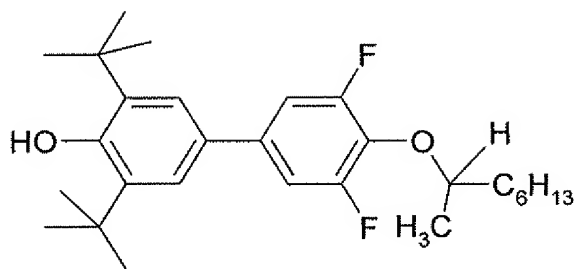
10. (Withdrawn) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium which comprises a compound according to claim 3.

11. (Cancelled)

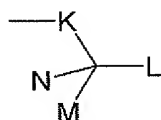
12. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a liquid-crystal mixture, comprising mixing together a compound of formula I according to claim 3 with one or more liquid-crystal compounds other than a compound of formula I to form a liquid-crystal mixture.

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, which is

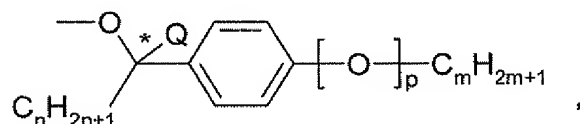


15. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein
 R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

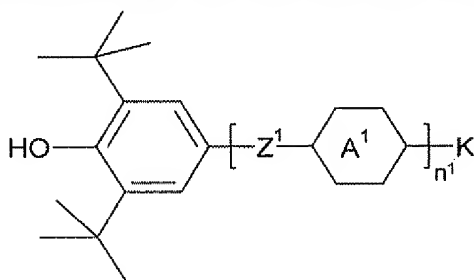


in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or
 R^{*1} is



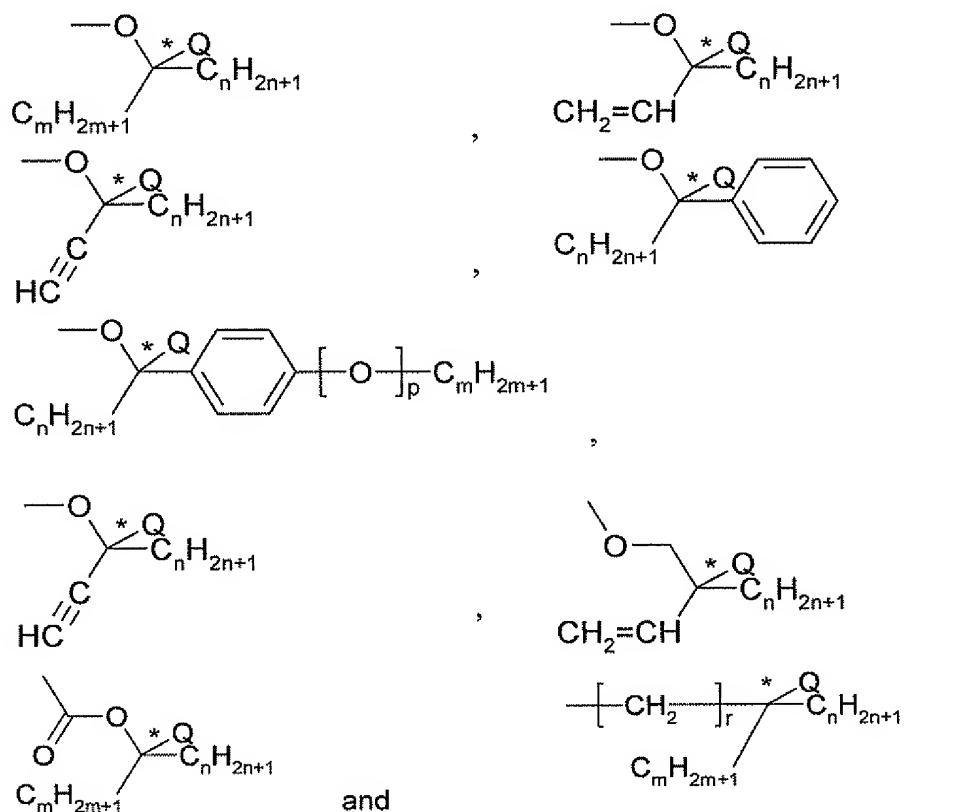
Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C

atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-\text{CH}_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$ or $-\text{S}-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

16. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

- Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

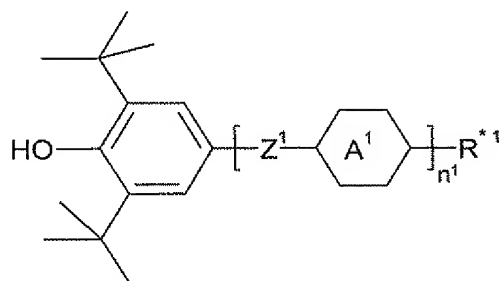
17. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F or Cl.

18. (Previously Presented)
and Z are both H.

A compound according to claim 4, wherein W

19. (Previously Presented)

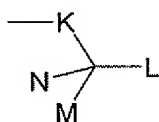
A compound of formula I



I

in which

R*¹ is a chiral radical of the following formula



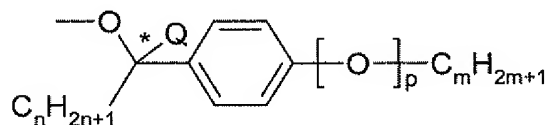
in which

K

is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R*¹

is a group



Q

is H or halogen,

n and m

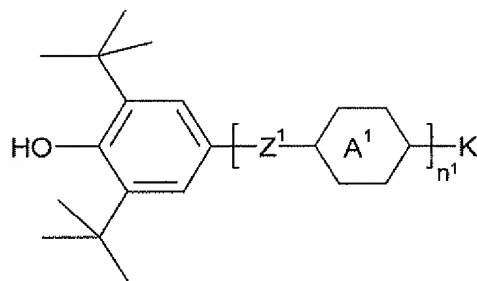
are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p

is 0 or 1,

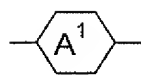
L, M and N,

each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen,

Z¹ is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH₂O-, -OCH₂-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -(CH₂)₄-, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH₂-, -CF₂-, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,



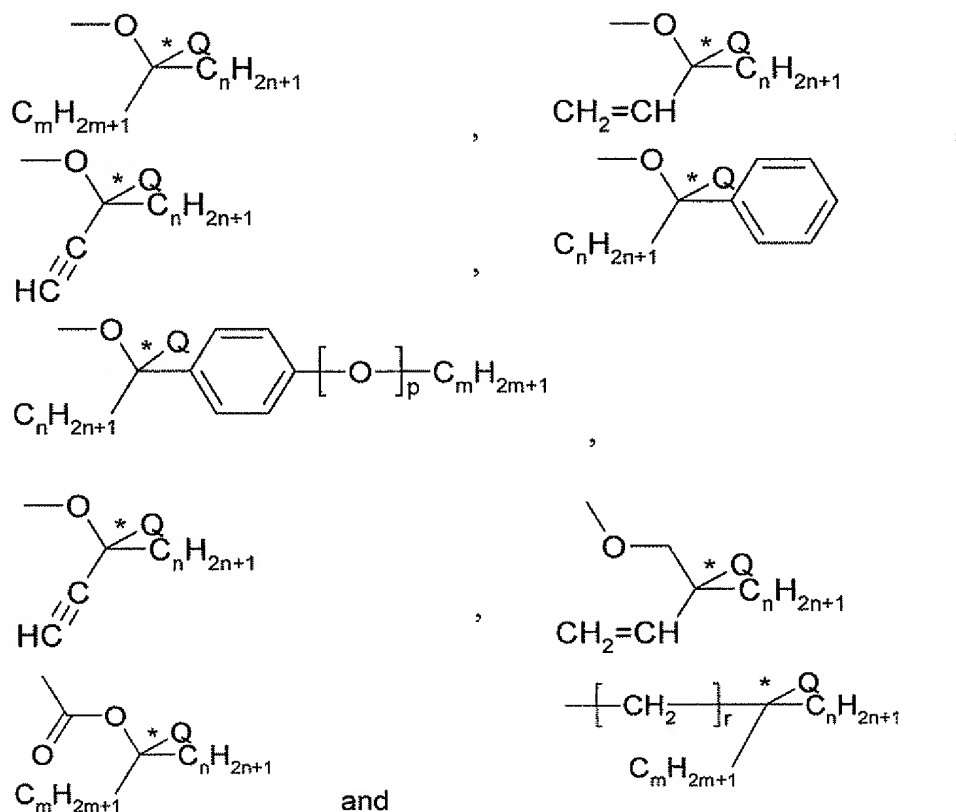
is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

- (a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH₂ groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,
- (b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,
- (c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or
- (d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms, and

n¹ is 1, 2 or 3.

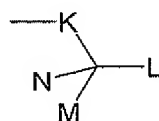
20. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 19, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

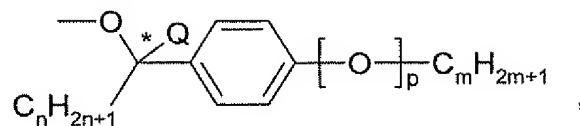
21. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 7, wherein
 R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is

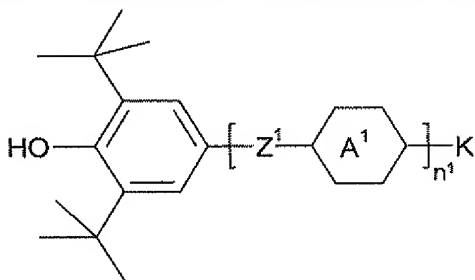


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

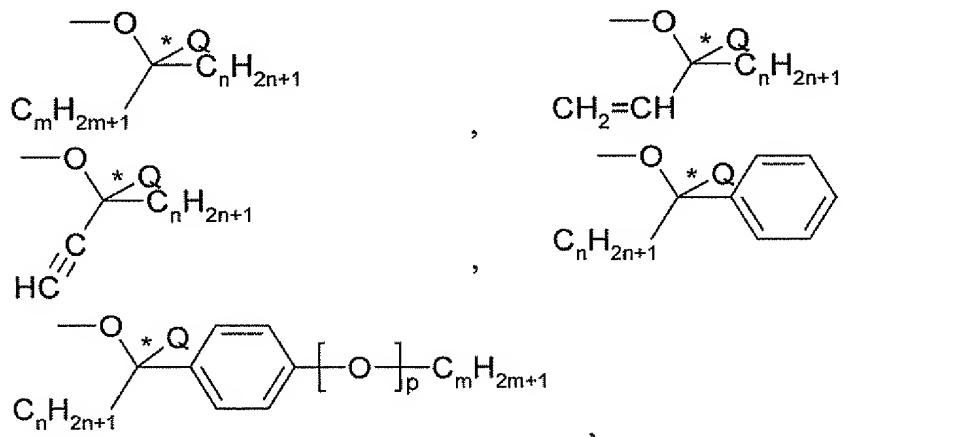
p is 0 or 1, and

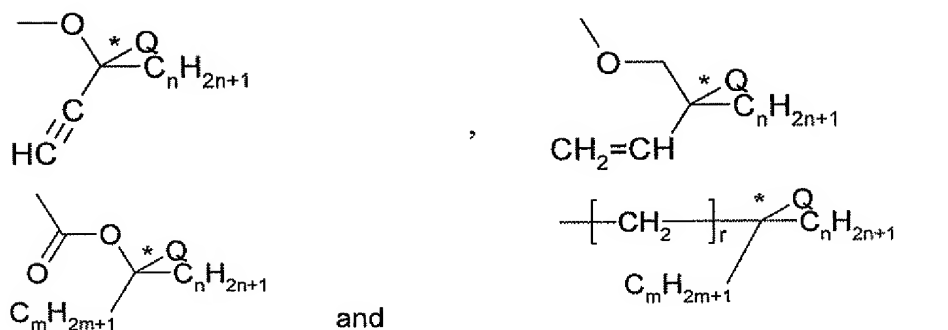
L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by $-O-$, $-C=O-$ or $-S-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

22. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 7, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae





in which

Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 5, wherein K is a single bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$.

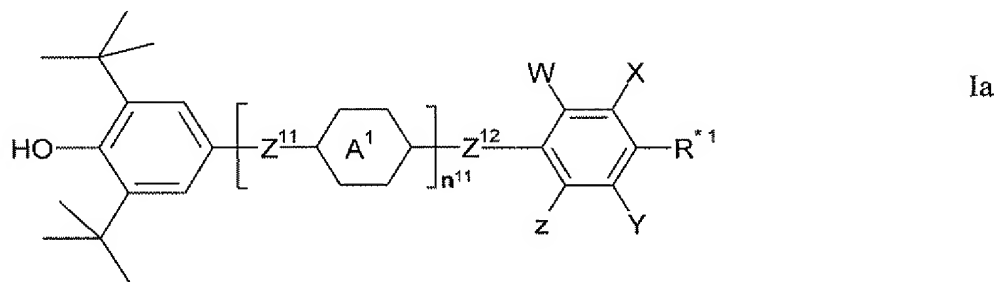
25. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 15, wherein K is a single bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$.

26-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 5, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-\text{CH}_2-$ groups present are optionally replaced by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$ or $-\text{S}-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and are optionally substituted by halogen.

30. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 15, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-\text{CH}_2-$ groups present are optionally replaced by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$ or $-\text{S}-$, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and are optionally substituted by halogen.

31. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 29, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms.
32. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 30, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms.
33. (Cancelled)
34. (Withdrawn) A method of providing a chiral dopant, or a stabiliser, or a chiral dopant and simultaneously a stabiliser to a liquid crystal mixture, comprising adding to said liquid crystal mixture a compound according to claim 4.
35. (Withdrawn) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium comprising a compound according to claim 4.
- 36-41. (Cancelled)
42. (Previously Presented) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium which comprises a compound according to claim 7.
43. (New) A liquid crystal mixture containing at least two liquid crystalline compounds one of which is a compound of formula Ia



in which



is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

- (a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH₂ groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,
- (b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,
- (c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or
- (d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene,
piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl,
decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms,

R^{*1} is a chiral radical,

Z¹¹ and Z¹² are, each independently, and in case if Z¹¹ present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH₂O-, -OCH₂-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -(CH₂)₄-, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH₂-, -CF₂-, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,

n¹¹ is 0, 1 or 2,

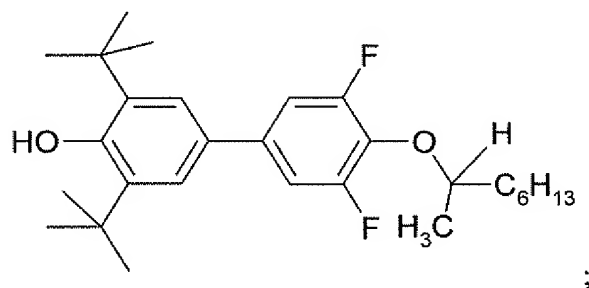
W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, or alkoxy, and

X and Y are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

wherein

A)

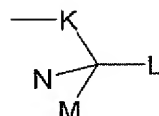
the compound of formula Ia is



or

B)

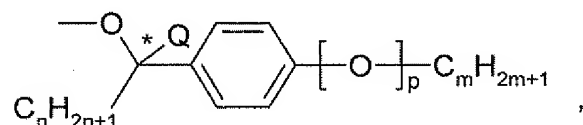
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula



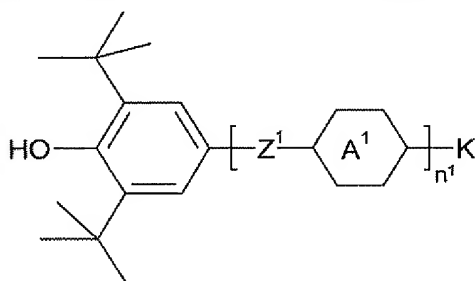
in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



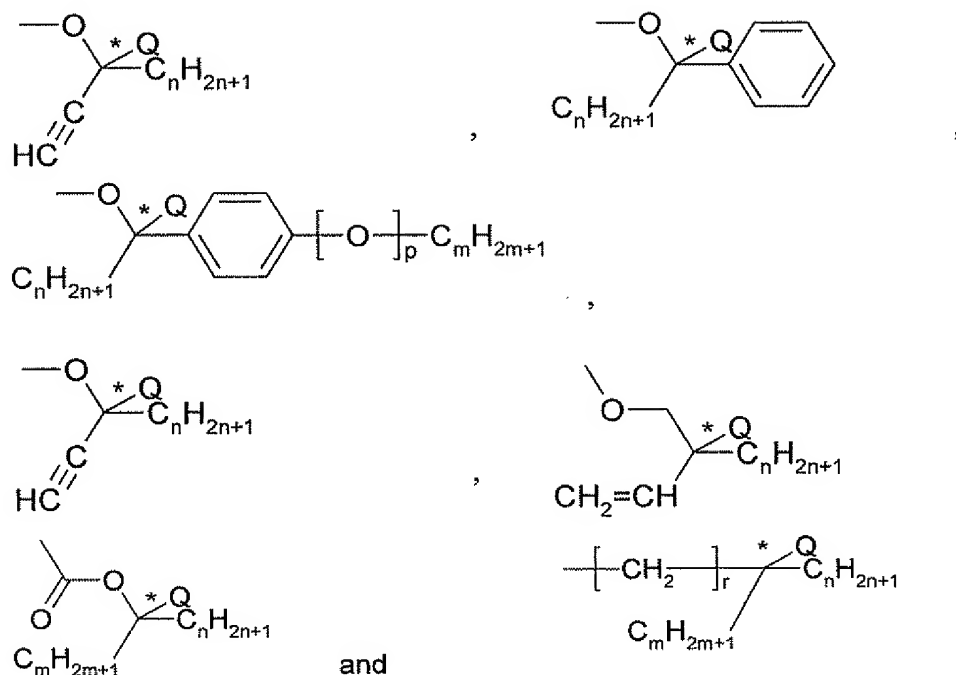
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH₂- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

C)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae





in which

Q is H or halogen,
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
 p is 0 or 1, and
 r is 0 to 4.

44. (New) A liquid crystal mixture according to claim 43, which comprises one or more compounds of formula Ia having an absolute value for the HTP of 2.7 μm^{-1} or more.